



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/635,467	08/07/2003	Alejandro Wiechers	200207420-1	7654
22879	7590	12/13/2007	EXAMINER	
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY			RODRIGUEZ, LENNIN R	
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION			2625	
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/13/2007		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

JERRY.SHORMA@HP.COM  
mkraft@hp.com  
ipa.mail@hp.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/635,467	WIECHERS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lennin R. Rodriguez	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 October 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-6,8-10 and 12-25 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-6,8-10 and 12-25 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant's added limitations such as "creating a job ticket at the designer location that specifies production devices of the print service provider to be used to process said print job and processing instructions for the print service provider location" requires new search and in view of this the arguments are moot.
2. Abstract objection has been withdrawn in view of the received amendment.
3. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 101 has been withdrawn in view of the received amendment.
4. Claims objection has been withdrawn.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.
6. Claims 1-5 and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application

was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The newly amended limitation "said automated preflight module automatically performing an automated remote proofing" in claim 1, does not contain enough support in the specifications. Specifically the support for this limitation can be found in paragraphs [0025]-[0031], where it explains everything been done by the preflight module, but in paragraph [0033], it specifically says "After the preflight step has been completed, the document is ready to be 'proofed' or previewed by the designer or the customer.", thus suggesting that the proofing step is not a part of the automated preflight module, that it is performed right after the completion of the preflight. Furthermore, claims 3 and 4 suggest the proofing is separate, an example of this is "performing automated remote proofing further comprises printing on a printer at the designer location, a high resolution proof representing the final output of the press ready file."

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. Claims 1-6, 8-10 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laverty et al. (US 6,429,947) in view of Schorr et al. (US 6,608,697) and Lahey et al. (US 6,587,217).

(1) regarding claim 1:

Laverty '947 discloses a method of managing workflow in a commercial printing environment including a designer location (column 10, lines 50-61, where the customer computer is the designer location) and a print service provider location (Fig. 4), said method comprising:

creating at the designer location a print job to be printed by the print service provider location (column 10, lines 50-55, where the user creates the print job on his own computer following provider's indications);

generating at the designer location a press ready file that encapsulates both said print job and said job ticket (column 10, lines 50-61, where the print ready file is been created at he client's computer and all the information about the way the job should be created (job ticket) is included);

submitting said press ready file to the print service provider location via an electronic network (column 10, lines 58-61, where the order is sent to the printer as a press ready file and 406 in Fig. 4 is the network); and

performing at the print service provider least one of automated printing (column 11, lines 31-37, where the print ready file is used for printing), finishing, packaging and shipping using said press ready file (column 11, lines 31-37, where the print ready file is used for shipping after printing).

Lavery '947 discloses all the subject matter as described above except creating a job ticket at the designer location that specifies production devices of the print service provider to be used to process said print job and processing instructions for the print service provider location;

However, Lahey '217 teaches creating a job ticket at the designer location (column 7, lines 50-53) that specifies production devices of the print service provider to be used to process said print job (Fig. 5a and column 8, lines 36-43, where the user select the devices to be used in the printing process) and processing instructions for the

print service provider location column 7, lines 50-53, where the options presented in the GUI are specific to the provider and the client is selecting and adding them to the ticket).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made creating a job ticket at the designer location that specifies production devices of the print service provider to be used to process said print job and processing instructions for the print service provider location as taught by Lahey '217 in the system of Laverty '947 and Schorr '697. It is convenient to include in the computer a GUI to create job tickets and allow the GUI to interface with the server database and library to perform searches therein (column 3, lines 39-41).

Laverty '947 and Lahey '217 disclose all the subject matter as described above except an automated preflight module at the designer location automatically establishing a link to the print service provider location and obtaining updated device configuration information from the print service provider location concerning the production devices specified in said job ticket;

said automated preflight module automatically performing an automated remote proofing by (i) comparing said job ticket with the obtained device configuration information to determine whether all required elements for successful processing of said print job are present and (ii) checking said print job and said job ticket for errors.

However, Schorr '697 teaches an automated preflight module at the designer location (column 3, lines 61-67, where the preflight is access the client side) automatically establishing a link to the print service provider location (column 4, lines 29-37, where the print buyer establish a connection with the print vendor) and obtaining

updated device configuration information from the print service provider location concerning the production devices specified in said job ticket (column 6, lines 41-65, where updated information is being obtained from the print vendor in order to match the specifications of the job with the information of the printers in the provider location);

    said automated preflight module (column 3, lines 61-67, where the preflight is access the client side) automatically performing an automated remote proofing (column 3, lines 10-29, where proofing is being performed automatically in the client side, by matching information in the print elements to the printer profiles obtained from the vendor) by (i) comparing said job ticket with the obtained device configuration information to determine whether all required elements for successful processing of said print job are present (column 3, lines 10-29) and (ii) checking said print job and said job ticket for errors (column 3, lines 18-23).

    Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have an automated preflight module at the designer location automatically establishing a link to the print service provider location and obtaining updated device configuration information from the print service provider location concerning the production devices specified in said lob ticket, said automated preflight module automatically performing an automated remote proofing by (i) comparing said job ticket with the obtained device configuration information to determine whether all required elements for successful processing of said print job are present and (ii) checking said print job and said job ticket for errors as taught by Schorr '697 in the system of Laverty '947. By accessing the preflight system through the print vendor, the

print buyer is not hardwired to one particularly vendor. Further, as will be understood by reviewing the description of the preferred embodiments below, the print buyer can employ the preflight system according to the invention through potentially any print vendor (column 3, lines 23-29).

(2) regarding claim 6:

Laverty '947 further discloses a computer-readable medium that stores a program product (column 47, lines 14-32) for managing workflow in a commercial printing environment including a designer location (column 10, lines 50-61, where the customer computer is the designer location) and a print service provider location (Fig. 4), said product comprising machine-readable program code for causing, when executed, a machine to perform the following method steps:

creating at the designer location a print job to be printed by the print service provider location (column 10, lines 50-55, where the user creates the print job on his own computer following provider's indications);

generating at the designer location a press ready file that encapsulates both said print job and said job ticket (column 10, lines 50-61, where the print ready file is been created at he client's computer and all the information about the way the job should be created (job ticket) is included);

submitting said press ready file to the print service provider location via an electronic network (column 10, lines 58-61, where the order is sent to the printer as a press ready file and 406 in Fig. 4 is the network).

Laverty '947 discloses all the subject matter as described above except creating a job ticket at the designer location that specifies production devices of the print service provider to be used to process said print job and processing instructions for the print service provider location;

However, Lahey '217 teaches creating a job ticket at the designer location (column 7, lines 50-53) that specifies production devices of the print service provider to be used to process said print job (Fig. 5a and column 8, lines 36-43, where the user select the devices to be used in the printing process) and processing instructions for the print service provider location column 7, lines 50-53, where the options presented in the GUI are specific to the provider and the client is selecting and adding them to the ticket).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made creating a job ticket at the designer location that specifies production devices of the print service provider to be used to process said print job and processing instructions for the print service provider location as taught by Lahey '217 in the system of Laverty '947 and Schorr '697. It is convenient to include in the computer a GUI to create job tickets and allow the GUI to interface with the server database and library to perform searches therein (column 3, lines 39-41).

Laverty '947 and Lahey '217 disclose all the subject matter as described above except automatically establishing a link to the print service provider location and obtaining updated device configuration information from the print service provider location concerning the production devices specified in said job ticket;

automatically performing an automated remote proofing by (i) comparing said job ticket with the obtained device configuration information to determine whether all required elements for successful processing of said print job are present and (ii) checking said print job and said job ticket for errors.

However, Schorr '697 teaches automatically establishing a link to the print service provider location (column 4, lines 29-37, where the print buyer establish a connection with the print vendor) and obtaining updated device configuration information from the print service provider location concerning the production devices specified in said lob ticket (column 6, lines 41-65, where updated information is being obtained from the print vendor in order to match the specifications of the job with the information of the printers in the provider location);

automatically performing an automated remote proofing (column 3, lines 10-29, where proofing is being performed automatically in the client side, by matching information in the print elements to the printer profiles obtained from the vendor) by (i) comparing said job ticket with the obtained device configuration information to determine whether all required elements for successful processing of said print job are present (column 3, lines 10-29) and (ii) checking said print job and said job ticket for errors (column 3, lines 18-23).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to automatically establishing a link to the print service provider location and obtaining updated device configuration information from the print service provider location concerning the production devices specified in said lob ticket,

automatically performing an automated remote proofing by (i) comparing said job ticket with the obtained device configuration information to determine whether all required elements for successful processing of said print job are present and (ii) checking said print job and said job ticket for errors as taught by Schorr '697 in the system of Laverty '947. By accessing the preflight system through the print vendor, the print buyer is not hardwired to one particularly vendor. Further, as will be understood by reviewing the description of the preferred embodiments below, the print buyer can employ the preflight system according to the invention through potentially any print vendor (column 3, lines 23-29).

(3) regarding claim 2:

Laverty '947 further discloses wherein after said step of submitting, said method further comprises a step of verifying, at said print service provider location, that said press ready file will be produced at said print service provider location as designed at the designer location (column 10, lines 62-67 and column 11, lines 1-15) and, if not, correcting said press ready file to ensure production substantially as designed (column 11, lines 16-24, where when the user makes any change to the item (job) the press ready file is corrected as to comply with the job as designed).

(4) regarding claims 3 and 8:

Laverty '947 further discloses wherein said step of performing automated remote proofing further comprises printing on a printer at the designer location (column 11, lines 10-15, where the preview is display at the designer location (customer) in a PDF file, it is inherent as shown in Hitchcock et al. (US Patent 6,345,278) that a PDF file is

printable (column 8, lines 20-38)), a high resolution proof representing the final output of the press ready file (column 11, lines 10-15, where PDF is a high resolution format).

(5) regarding claims 4 and 9:

Laverty '947 further discloses wherein said step of performing automated remote proofing further comprises receiving at the service provider location an electronic indication of approval of said high resolution proof from a designer or customer (column 11, lines 16-24, where once the designer is satisfied with item (job) it send an approval).

(6) regarding claims 5 and 10:

Laverty '947 further discloses wherein said printer at a designer location receives color management information of a selected printing device at the print service provider location (column 34, lines 40-53, where the user can select to view the color separation information and this information is received at the designer location (user)) and prints the high resolution proof in accordance with such information (column 34, lines 40-53, where the preview is displaying a PRF (print ready file), which is a PDF file, at the designer location (customer), it is inherent as shown in Hitchcock et al. (US Patent 6,345,278) that a PDF file is printable (column 8, lines 20-38)).

(7) regarding claims 12 and 14:

Laverty '947 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein automatically performing an automated remote proofing comprises generating a remote proof file that accurately reflects a final output of said print job that should be produced by the print service provider location.

However, Schorr '697 teaches wherein automatically performing an automated remote proofing (column 3, lines 10-29, where proofing is being performed automatically in the client side, by matching information in the print elements to the printer profiles obtained from the vendor) comprises generating a remote proof file that accurately reflects a final output of said print job that should be produced by the print service provider location (column 6, lines 18-26 and column 8, lines 12-15, where if the print file, previously stored contains no errors is sent to the print vendor).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein automatically performing an automated remote proofing comprises generating a remote proof file that accurately reflects a final output of said print job that should be produced by the print service provider location as taught by Schorr '697 in the system of Laverty '947. By accessing the preflight system through the print vendor, the print buyer is not hardwired to one particular vendor. Further, as will be understood by reviewing the description of the preferred embodiments below, the print buyer can employ the preflight system according to the invention through potentially any print vendor (column 3, lines 23-29).

(8) regarding claims 13 and 15:

Laverty '947 further discloses wherein generating a press ready file further comprises encapsulating a file in said press ready file (column 22, lines 66-67 and column 23, lines 1-8, where it is evident that any kind of file in this case a EPS file can be attached to a final PRF file).

Laverty '947 discloses all the subject matter as described above except said remote proof file.

However, Schorr '697 teaches said remote proof file (column 6, lines 18-26 and column 8, lines 12-15, where if the print file, previously stored contains no errors is sent to the print vendor).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that a remote proof file is included to a press ready file as taught by Schorr '697 in the system of Laverty '947. By accessing the preflight system through the print vendor, the print buyer is not hardwired to one particular vendor. Further, as will be understood by reviewing the description of the preferred embodiments below, the print buyer can employ the preflight system according to the invention through potentially any print vendor (column 3, lines 23-29).

### ***Conclusion***

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lennin R. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Application/Control Number:  
10/635,467  
Art Unit: 2625

Page 15

Lennin Rodriguez  
12/8/07



KING Y. POON  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER